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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/635,146	08/08/2000	Timothy M. Schmidl	TI-30673	2896

7590

12/03/2003

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EXAMINER
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MOORE JR, MICHAEL J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2666

DATE MAILED: 12/03/2003

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/635,146

Applicant(s)

SCHMIDL ET AL.

Examiner

Michael J Moore, Jr.

Art Unit

2666

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 8/8/2000.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-32 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3, 11, 12, 16, 23, 26 and 29 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 4-10, 13-15, 17-22, 24, 25, 27, 28 and 30-32 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 3.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other:

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Specification*

1. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: On page 14, line 15, the element "93" referred to in the specification is not labeled in Figure 9. Also, on page 14, line 16, the element "94" referred to in the specification is not labeled in Figure 9. Appropriate correction is required.

### *Claim Objections*

2. Claim 13 is objected to because of the following informalities: There is some confusion as to what "said using step" refers to in line 1 of claim 13. Appropriate clarification is required.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1, 2, 3, 11, 12, 16, 23, 26, and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Subbiah et al. (U.S. 6,366,961). The Subbiah et al. reference discloses all of the limitations of the listed claims for the reasoning that follows.

Regarding claim 1, the claimed limitation is a method of controlling packet communication where the packet has a plurality of fields including a

predetermined address field for carrying recipient address information. A transmitter provides recipient address information in a further field other than the predetermined address field. The transmitter also provides first information in the predetermined address field that indicates that the further field contains recipient address information. Lastly, the transmitter transmits this packet on a communication link.

A method of controlling packet communication where the packet has a plurality of fields including a predetermined address field for carrying recipient address information is anticipated by Figures 2b and 3 as well as column 6, lines 1-20 of the Subbiah et al. reference. Figure 3 shows a single RTP/UDP/IP payload, which contains a plurality of fields. The composition of a MINI-IP header 312 of Figure 3 is shown in Figure 2b. In Figure 2b, element 218 is a predetermined field of a MINI-IP header that is used to carry recipient address information.

The transmitter providing recipient address information in a further field other than the predetermined address field is anticipated by elements 210 and 212 of Figure 2b of the Subbiah et al. reference. Element 210 of Figure 2b is a channel identification field of a MINI-IP header that is used for carrying recipient address information such as an indication of the specific user/receiver. Element 212 of Figure 2b is a length identification field that is used for carrying recipient address information such as the payload length.

The transmitter providing first information in the predetermined address field indicating recipient address information in the further field is anticipated by element 218 of Figure 2b of the Subbiah et al. reference. Element 218 is a reserved field that indicates whether a header extension is present. In column 6, lines 12-20, it is stated that the reserved bit can be set to "1" to indicate a header extension or "0" to indicate the lack of a header extension. This header extension refers to elements 210 and 212 of Figure 2b.

Lastly, it is inherent that the transmitter will transmit this packet over a communication link.

Regarding claim 2, Figures 2b and 3 as well as column 5, lines 61-67 and column 6, lines 1-20 of the Subbiah et al. reference anticipate the method of claim 1 where the receiver detects the first information and retrieves the address information from the further field. The element 210 of Figure 2b is a channel identifier field that identifies the receiver. The element 212 of Figure 2b is a length indicator field that indicates the payload length to the receiver. The element 218 of Figure 2b is a reserved field used to indicate the extension of the header. This header extension refers to elements 210 and 212 of Figure 2b.

Regarding claim 3, element 218 of Figure 2b as well as column 6, lines 12-20 of the Subbiah et al. reference anticipates the method of claim 3 where the provided first information consists of a predetermined code. In column 6, lines 12-20, it is stated that the reserved bit can be set to "1" to indicate a header

extension or "0" to indicate the lack of a header extension. The toggling of this reserved bit constitutes a predetermined code.

Regarding claim 11, the claimed limitation is a method of controlling packet communication where the packet has a predetermined address field for carrying recipient address information. This method provides identification information that identifies a recipient packet. In response to this identification information, the transmitter extends the packet address field and provides the address information in the extended address field.

A method of controlling packet communication where the packet has a predetermined address field for carrying recipient address information is anticipated by Figures 2b and 3 as well as column 6, lines 1-20 of the Subbiah et al. reference. Figure 3 shows a single RTP/UDP/IP payload, which contains a plurality of fields. The composition of a MINI-IP header 312 of Figure 3 is shown in Figure 2b. In Figure 2b, element 218 is a predetermined field of a MINI-IP header that is used to carry recipient address information.

Identification information that identifies a recipient packet is anticipated by the channel identification field (element 210) of Figure 2b of the Subbiah et al. reference.

The extension of the packet address field in response to the identification information is anticipated by element 218 of Figure 2b as well as column 6, lines 12-20 of the Subbiah et al. reference. Element 218 is a reserved field used to indicate the presence of a header extension. This header extension would

extend the 2 byte header of Figure 2b to 3 bytes as stated in column 6, lines 12-20 of the Subbiah et al. reference.

Regarding claim 12, column 6, lines 40-45 as well as Figures 2b and 3 of the Subbiah et al. reference anticipate the method of claim 11 where error check information is used by the recipient for determination of an extended address field. In column 6, lines 40-45, it is stated that MINI-IP headers use checksums to protect the headers and payload from transmission errors. The evaluation of these checksums would inherently identify whether an extended address field is present or not.

Regarding claim 16, the claimed limitation is a packet communication apparatus where a packet has a plurality of fields including a predetermined address field for carrying recipient address information. This apparatus contains a packet processor that provides recipient address information in a further field other than the predetermined address field. The packet processor also provides first information in the predetermined address field that indicates address information located in the further field. Lastly, a communication interface is coupled to the packet processor for packet transmission.

A packet communication apparatus where a packet has a plurality of fields including a predetermined address field is anticipated by Figures 2b, 3, and 4 as well as column 6, lines 1-20 of the Subbiah et al. reference. Figure 3 shows a single RTP/UDP/IP payload, which contains a plurality of fields. The composition of a MINI-IP header 312 of Figure 3 is shown in Figure 2b. In Figure 2b, element

218 is a predetermined field of a MINI-IP header that is used to carry recipient address information. Figure 4 shows a mini-packet switching element 430, which constitutes a packet communication apparatus.

A packet processor providing recipient address information in a further field is anticipated by elements 210 and 212 of Figure 2b as well as element 430 of Figure 4 of the Subbiah et al. reference. Element 210 of Figure 2b is a channel identification field of a MINI-IP header that is used for carrying recipient address information such as an indication of the specific user/receiver. Element 212 of Figure 2b is a length identification field that is used for carrying recipient address information such as the payload length. Figure 4 shows a mini-packet switching element 430, which constitutes a packet processor.

The packet processor providing first information in the predetermined address field indicating recipient address information in the further field is anticipated by element 218 of Figure 2b of the Subbiah et al. reference. Element 218 is a reserved field that indicates whether a header extension is present. In column 6, lines 12-20, it is stated that the reserved bit can be set to "1" to indicate a header extension or "0" to indicate the lack of a header extension. This header extension refers to elements 210 and 212 of Figure 2b.

Lastly, Figure 4 of the Subbiah et al. reference anticipates a communication interface coupled to the packet processor. Figure 4 shows edge nodes 432 and 434 that are coupled to packet processor 430. These coupled nodes constitute a communication interface.



Regarding claim **23**, the claimed limitation is a packet communication apparatus where a packet has a plurality of fields including a predetermined address field for carrying recipient address information. This apparatus contains an address decoder that provides detection of information regarding address information located in a further field other than the predetermined address field. Lastly, a communication interface is used for packet reception.

A packet communication apparatus where a packet has a plurality of fields including a predetermined address field for carrying recipient address information is anticipated by Figures 2b, 3, and 4 as well as column 6, lines 1-20 of the Subbiah et al. reference. Figure 3 shows a single RTP/UDP/IP payload, which contains a plurality of fields. The composition of a MINI-IP header 312 of Figure 3 is shown in Figure 2b. In Figure 2b, element 218 is a predetermined field of a MINI-IP header that is used to carry recipient address information. Figure 4 shows a mini-packet switching element 430, which constitutes a packet communication apparatus.

An address decoder providing detection of information regarding address information located in a further field is anticipated by Figures 2b, 3, and 4 as well as column 5, lines 61-67 and column 6, lines 1-20 of the Subbiah et al. reference. The element 210 of Figure 2b is a channel identifier field that identifies the receiver. The element 212 of Figure 2b is a length indicator field that indicates the payload length to the receiver. The element 218 of Figure 2b is a reserved field used to indicate the extension of the header. This header extension refers

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to elements 210 and 212 of Figure 2b. Figure 4 shows edge nodes 432 and 434, which handle multiplexing and demultiplexing. This demultiplexing constitutes a type of decoding in a broad sense.

Lastly, a communication interface used for packet reception is anticipated by elements 432 and 434 of Figure 4 of the Subbiah et al. reference. These elements constitute a communication interface.

Regarding claim **26**, the claimed limitation is a packet communication apparatus where a packet has a predetermined address field for carrying recipient address information. This apparatus contains a packet processor that selectively extends the address field of a packet. Lastly, a communication interface is coupled to the packet processor, which is used for packet transmission.

A packet communication apparatus where a packet has a predetermined address field for carrying recipient address information is anticipated by Figures 2b, 3, and 4 as well as column 6, lines 1-20 of the Subbiah et al. reference. Figure 3 shows a single RTP/UDP/IP payload, which contains a plurality of fields. The composition of a MINI-IP header 312 of Figure 3 is shown in Figure 2b. In Figure 2b, element 218 is a predetermined field of a MINI-IP header that is used to carry recipient address information. Figure 4 shows a mini-packet switching element 430, which constitutes a packet communication apparatus.

A packet processor that selectively extends the address field of a packet is anticipated by element 218 of Figure 2b as well as element 430 of Figure 4 of the

Subbiah et al. reference. Element 218 is a reserved field that indicates whether a header extension is present. In column 6, lines 12-20, it is stated that the reserved bit can be set to "1" to indicate a header extension or "0" to indicate the lack of a header extension. This header extension refers to elements 210 and 212 of Figure 2b. Figure 4 shows a mini-packet switching element 430, which constitutes a packet processor.

Lastly, a communication interface coupled to the packet processor is anticipated by elements 432 and 434 of the Subbiah et al. reference. Figure 4 shows edge nodes 432 and 434 that are coupled to packet processor 430. These coupled nodes constitute a communication interface.

Regarding claim **29**, the claimed limitation is a packet communication apparatus where a packet has a predetermined address field for carrying recipient address information. This apparatus contains a packet processor that uses error check information to determine whether an extended address field is present or not. Lastly, a communication interface is coupled to the packet processor, which is used for packet transmission.

A packet communication apparatus where a packet has a predetermined address field for carrying recipient address information is anticipated by Figures 2b, 3, and 4 as well as column 6, lines 1-20 of the Subbiah et al. reference. Figure 3 shows a single RTP/UDP/IP payload, which contains a plurality of fields. The composition of a MINI-IP header 312 of Figure 3 is shown in Figure 2b. In Figure 2b, element 218 is a predetermined field of a MINI-IP header that is used

to carry recipient address information. Figure 4 shows a mini-packet switching element 430, which constitutes a packet communication apparatus.

A packet processor that uses error check information for determining the existence of address extension is anticipated by Figure 4 as well as column 6, lines 40-45 of the Subbiah et al. reference. Figure 4 shows mini-packet switching element 430, which constitutes a packet processor. In column 6, lines 40-45, it is stated that MINI-IP headers use checksums to protect the headers and payload from transmission errors. The evaluation of these checksums would inherently identify whether an extended address field is present or not.

Lastly, a communication interface coupled to the packet processor is anticipated by elements 432 and 434 of the Subbiah et al. reference. Figure 4 shows edge nodes 432 and 434 that are coupled to packet processor 430. These coupled nodes constitute a communication interface.

#### ***Allowable Subject Matter***

5. Claims 4-10, 13-15, 17-22, 24, 25, 27, 28, and 30-32 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

#### ***Conclusion***

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Kari et al. (U.S. 6,118,775), Strawczynski et al. (U.S. 6,628,641), Frink et al. (US 2003/0133448), Cantoni et al. (US RE37,494), Falk (U.S. 6,430,167),

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Cao et al. (U.S. 6,647,005), La Porta et al. (U.S. 6,496,505), and Balachandran et al. (U.S. 6,115,394) are all references that contain material pertinent to this application.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael J Moore, Jr. whose telephone number is (703) 305-8703. The examiner can normally be reached during the hours of 8:30am - 5:00pm (Monday-Friday).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Seema Rao can be reached at (703) 308-5463. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-4700.

mjm MM

*Seema S. Rao*  
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